

September 26, 1967

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

H 12441

the amendments to this bill and for that reason, Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard.

## CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, on page H12410 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the third column, the 14th line I am recorded as saying "I sincerely believe the cause of 'people'." The word people should be "peace" so that my remarks should read "I sincerely believe the cause of peace," and so forth.

I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD be corrected.

## THE LATE CLARENCE R. ESKILDSEN

(Mr. DOLE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. DOLE. Mr. Speaker, early this week the Members of the Congress, the farmers of America, and millions overseas lost a good and faithful friend.

Mr. Clarence R. Eskildsen, who served with distinction as the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for International Affairs, passed from our midst early Monday morning. I know of few civil servants whose loss will be felt as keenly.

"Eskey" was the man in the Department of Agriculture members of the House Committee on Agriculture looked to when information or advice on our international food-aid programs was needed. He played an indispensable role in guiding and administering these programs. He was the man who led the team of food-supply experts that went to India early in 1966 to appraise India's emergency need for food aid. He was one of the principal architects that we called on last year when we wanted to make major revisions in our food-aid legislation. Just a few weeks ago I had the privilege of accompanying him on a trip to the Mideast to determine food needs resulting from the Arab-Israel conflict.

"Eskey" was a man of great wisdom, good humor, and seemingly boundless energy and tenacity in pursuit of life's important goals. He was both a humanitarian and an intensely practical man. The Department of Agriculture last year conferred upon him its highest honor of Distinguished Service Award, in recognition of his success in harmonizing our objectives of both expanding commercial export sales of farm products and of extending food aid where it is most needed.

I know that all Members of the Congress join in extending sympathy of "Eskey's" family, with whom he had a warm and close relationship, and in expressing our deep appreciation for the outstanding contributions made by this dedicated civil servant.

## NATIONAL LEADERSHIP IS URGENT NEED

(Mr. HANSEN of Idaho asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HANSEN of Idaho. Mr. Speaker, Russia has again shown that it not only

has absolutely no desire to help end the war in Vietnam as requested by the United States, but that it has not changed its fundamental philosophy of communizing the world one bit.

Just last week in the United Nations we again asked Russia, in good faith, for her help in ending the conflict. But instead of help, we received a slap in the face.

It is regrettable that our weak-kneed State Department can only "regret" the Soviet decision to increase its arms aid to our enemies. Russia's decision to step up this aid makes it clear to all who will see it that Russia continues, without question, to be the world's most dangerous dealer in death and destruction. We should demand that she stop supplying North Vietnam with the means to kill American boys and to prolong this war of aggression.

Continuing to hide our heads in the sand will not alter Russia's goals, although many appear to be still hopeful that it will.

More than ever before we are in urgent need of leadership—leadership that will restore to our people a sense of unity and direction and which will demonstrate to our enemies our solidarity of purpose, thus preventing them from dangerously misunderstanding and miscalculating our intent in foreign affairs.

## ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE APPROVED BY JUDICIAL CONFERENCE

(Mr. POFF asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. POFF. Mr. Speaker, the Judicial Conference announced yesterday that it supports legislation authorizing electronic surveillance in the investigation of organized crime by law enforcement officers acting under a court order.

This public pronouncement by the operative unit of the judicial branch of the Government should dispel any uncertainty about the consequence and effect of the Supreme Court decision in the Berger case. It is clear that legislation which heeds the admonition and abides by the constitutional guidelines of that decision will meet with favor in the courts.

Heretofore, the Association of Federal Investigators has adopted a formal resolution endorsing this legislation. The same is true of the National Association of Attorneys General. The three previous Attorneys General of the United States favored legislation of this nature. A majority of the members of the President's own Commission on Crime did so.

In the face of such support from the chief law enforcement officers of the several States and from the responsible authorities of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the Federal Government, it is difficult to understand how Attorney General Ramsey Clark can persist in the posture he has assumed.

It is one thing to be firm and steadfast; it is another thing to be negative and obstinate.

## CONCERNING ELECTRONIC EAVESDROPPING

(Mr. CONABLE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CONABLE. Mr. Speaker, crime is the No. 1 domestic issue and the one which requires a major commitment from all levels of government. Much crime is rooted in unhealthy social and economic conditions, and is spawned almost spontaneously in the environment these conditions create. But one branch—organized crime—does not have diffuse origins; it is fostered by a small, readily identifiable and presumably controllable group of hoodlums, most of whose names are as well known as their activities are notorious.

The Federal Government should have a major role in fighting this nationwide network of hoodlums, and the Attorney General should be the leader, marshaling our forces to do battle. But sophisticated and hardened criminals cannot be controlled without sophisticated weapons, and to me it is incredible that our present Attorney General insists on his position that the only effective investigative techniques for this purpose are neither necessary nor effective. He limits the use even of legal electronic eavesdropping and opposes the legislative efforts to assure their legal status under proper safeguards.

As far as I can find out, the Attorney General is alone in his determination to hamstring this important public obligation for the protection of the victims of organized crime. The endorsement of proper legislation by the Judicial Conference of the United States—and this, Mr. Speaker, comprises most of the key judges in our judicial system—underscores anew the Attorney General's strange position. I hope my colleagues will join me in urging me to reconsider and support our legislative efforts to protect the public interest in this area.

## TRIP TO GREECE

(Mr. DERWINSKI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, since the eruption of the Middle East war developments in Greece have received insufficient attention in this country, except for an apparent organized barrage of criticism against the Government of Greece.

Since April 21, Greece has been governed by a military appointed civilian administration that has evidently been welcomed by the Greek public despite doubts that exist abroad.

It is also apparent that the Government of Greece has remained faithful to its NATO obligations and is interested in maintaining peaceful relations and contributing to the easing of world tensions. One major effort made by the Greek Government is to insure discussions with the Turks in an effort to resolve the very complicated Cyprus dispute.

Since the military coup produced a replacement of the previously chaotic gov-